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A LARGER HOUSE.

A lively campaign is now on to increase the membership of the House of Representatives to 425. It is an early bird campaign for it will be a couple of years before the House votes the reapportionment of Congressional districts in all the states. The Congressional election of next year will be conducted on the present apportionment of 391 members. The reapportionment will affect the Congressional and presidential elections of 1912 for the first time.

There are attractive arguments behind the movement for a larger House of Representatives. It furnishes more jobs for the politicians, among other things—jobs at \$7500 a year with perquisites. And the larger the House of Representatives the more places several states are sure to have. Then as the population grows to the West, every reapportionment increases the comparative representation of the Western states, which are receiving the brunt of the migrations and the older and generally the Eastern states suffer. The latter states want to keep the same number of Representatives as heretofore. To do so, it becomes necessary for them to pull the wires and organize the House so that there will be an increased membership. That means the quotient of population, as it is called, required for one representative is smaller and when that quotient is used as a divisor upon the population of a given state, whose population has been increasing slowly, the chances of that state retaining its quota of representatives are increased.

The plans will have to be figured out in detail after the census figures have been announced next spring. Then it will be definitely known what the population of the states are and what states have increased more slowly than others. Maine has been a leader in the movement for increasing the membership of the House for the last twenty years, because there is great aversion among Maine people to losing any one of their four representatives. The House was increased after the census of 1890 and again after the census of 1900 largely to placate this sentiment in Maine. Some other states joined in, Indiana for instance, where there is also a decided aversion to losing any of the present thirteen members. It looks now as though Indiana would be in the lineup for a larger House of Representatives again, although that depends upon what the census figures show. Such states in fighting for their representation, of course, boost the representation of the more populous states. Under the last apportionment, New York State, which had gained in population so that it would have been entitled to more representatives in the House may way was benefited to the extent of an additional member of two by the joint efforts of Indiana, Kansas, Maine and several other states to retain their previous strength. And therefore New York joined Kansas, Indiana and Maine in the fight for the larger House.

It is now feasible to have a House membership of 425, if the authorization for the removal of the benches from the hall is carried out as it probably will be. There is room for no more seats and if desks were to be retained it would be futile to talk about any material increase over 391. But within two years it is planned to have the benches torn out and once the British House of Parliament practice has been adopted, there will be plenty of seating space.

The electoral college is affected by whatever arrangements are made for the reapportionment of the Congressional districts. For the electoral college has as many votes as there are senators and representatives. This, of course, holds true also of the individual states as well as of the entire nation. So, if the House of Representatives is to be increased to 425 members the electoral college in the next presidential campaign will consist of 517 votes, instead of 483 votes as it has been during the last two presidential elections.

It is not easy to conjecture which, if either, party, will profit from any such increase in the college. If states that are solidly Republican make the major part of the increases in population, why the Republicans would gain in the authorization of a larger House of Representatives. On the other hand the Democrats might gain for like reasons. The question is unlikely to be prominent politically as there is likely to be so little party advantage one way or another that the politicians will not think it worth while.

Probably Republicans and Democrats will be in the scheme to increase the size of the House. There will be Southern states, whose representation will be reduced if the present apportionment is continued and they will be ready to join with Republicans for the purpose of holding advantage for their state in the popular legislative branch.

AUTOMOBILE LEGISLATION.

While the automobile ordinance is still in an embryonic stage, motorists of the city might very profitably show some interest in the proposed legislation. Fair laws, rigidly enforced, are equally as important to the autoist as to the pedestrian, and the right and proper time to look to those laws is while they are being framed.

Excellent as the proposed ordinance is in many respects, it allows too many loopholes to the law-evader. Just how fast a motor car may lawfully be driven within the boundaries of the City and County of Honolulu should be carefully stipulated, and then the police should be instructed to see that the law is enforced.

It is not the pedestrian, nor yet the horseman, that is the greatest sufferer from the reckless motor car driving. It is the true sportsman, the man who drives his automobile in a law-abiding manner, on whom the burden falls. Repeated violations of the rules of safety result in but one thing, more stringent legislation. The legislation that has driven the motor car from some of the loveliest highways of New England was prompted by the reckless driving of a few.

The average man drives his car at a reasonable rate of speed; the reckless chauffeur is the exception. But the act of one speed-mad joy-rider is remembered where the driving of a hundred sane men is forgotten. When the people demand more stringent legislation against the motor car, they are thinking of that one joy-rider.

If the motorists of Honolulu, the men who drive their cars and understand them, will get together, they can secure a speed ordinance that will be fair to every one. When they have placed the seal of their approval upon the regulations, let them become the law, and then let the police enforce them. Thus can fair legislation be secured.

The ordinance as it now stands is open to too many abuses. When it is amended, as it will be if in its present form it become a law, the amendments will be, in all probability, unduly stringent. If the motor car owners of this city take action now, they can secure a law that will do for all time to come; if they sit still until popular clamor demands stringent legislation, they will have only themselves to blame.

KING MAKINO.

The striking Japanese plantation laborers must not do any thinking for themselves; they would be lese majeste. Makino Higgenbotham has appointed himself to do the thinking for his dupes, and he is taking mighty good care that they don't encroach upon his preserves.

Yesterday some of them thought that it might be a good plan to hold a mass meeting and discuss the advisability of going back to work. The suggestion met with favor and the meeting was announced. But Makino Higgenbotham heard about it, and the leaders of the Higher Wage Association, fearful lest their dupes should reach some decision on their own account, dashed madly forth to put the kibosh on the business.

They succeeded to the extent of keeping the strikers from taking any definite steps, but they could not prevent the men from doing a little thinking, and that thinking is liable to be in directions not fancied by the high prophets of the Higher Wage Association.

The intention of those calling the meeting was frustrated, to a certain extent, by the leaders, but even their pain-stricken charge on the one convocation will not be sufficient to deter the strikers from calling another. And it is not altogether unlikely that at the next meeting Makino Higgenbotham's no-complexion may find their room more in demand than their presence.

The affair with Morocco has already cost Spain, in killed and wounded, a good deal more than did the Yucko-Spanko war.

IRRIGATION—ANCIENT AND MODERN.

Supplying moisture to semi-arid and desert lands by artificial means, one of the problems of world-wide importance to be discussed by experts at the seventeenth session of the National Irrigation Congress in Spokane, August 9 to 14, was practiced by the Arabians, Egyptians, Assyrians and Chinese long before the advent of Solomon, and it has since formed a part of the agriculture of the countries bordering on the Mediterranean sea. The ancient art had its origin in America in prehistoric times, by the Pueblo Indians, who inhabited portions of what are now New Mexico and Arizona, and their descendants were still cultivating the lands when the first Spanish colonists came from the south, several centuries ago.

A census today would show fully 250,000 farms in the United States under ditches, watering more than 15,000,000 acres of lands. Colorado leads in the number of acres irrigated, California has the largest number of irrigators, while Washington has the greatest percentage in the number of irrigators. The science is also practiced in Canada, England, France, Italy, Japan, the Argentine, South America, Algeria, Australia, Switzerland, Belgium, Denmark, Bohemia, India, Spain, and Scotland. It is estimated that more than 75,000,000 acres are under irrigation throughout the world.

History records that the valley of Marab, in Arabia, was supplied with water drawn from a reservoir made by a dam 120 feet in height and two miles in length. This wall was constructed of hewn stones, and it restrained the swift current of an important stream for more than two thousand years. Mention is also made of the canal of the Pharaohs, connecting the Red Sea with Felusium. Flood waters of the river were used to irrigate the valley of the Nile centuries before, and the plains of Babylon were literally criss-crossed with canals, some of them hundreds of miles in length. The Romans also operated vast systems, while the Chinese supplied moisture to their rice lands by artificial means before the Christian era.

Mormons settling on the shores of the Great Salt Lake, in Utah, were the first of the English-speaking people to make a systematic application of the principles of irrigation in the West. They turned the waters of the Wasatch mountain streams upon their holdings, the present site of Salt Lake City, mastering the art after years of effort. Priests of the early missions also made use of water on the lands in Southern California, where today may be seen the ruins of pretentious works built by the Indians. Placer gold miners in California utilized the water from their ditches for irrigation purposes.

The result obtained in Utah and California induced settlers in other States and Territories to try the plan, and small tracts of land were put under the ditches in Idaho, Washington and Oregon. The Indians in the Clearwater country, in Idaho, were the first in this part of the country to use artificially supplied moisture in the cultivation of crops. Rev. Henry H. Spaulding, who went to the Northwest with Dr. Marcus Whitman, mentioned this fact in his early letters to relatives in New England.

Less than 20,000 acres were under irrigation in the United States in 1870, but during the next decade the acreage was increased to 1,000,000. The Federal census shows 3,631,481 acres on 54,136 farms under the ditch in 1889, the area doubling the following decade, due largely to the extension of the existing canals. A special census in 1902 showed 126,908 farms with a total of 9,034,526 acres under irrigation. Congress adopted the national irrigation act that year, which saw the beginning of the construction of work under the control of the Secretary of the Interior, the fund being derived from the disposal of reclaimed lands. The law provides that the cost of the work is to be apportioned to the land and refunded to the government in ten yearly instalments without interest.

Twenty-five projects completed and upon which the government is now at work will, when fully developed, add 3,198,000 acres of land to the crop-producing area of the United States, while thirteen others held in abeyance until the completion of the former, will reclaim 3,270,000 acres, making a total of 6,468,000 acres reclaimed at a cost of \$159,621,000.

The largest of the projects in Washington are in the Yakima valley, as follows: Sunnyside, 90,000 acres, cost \$1,600,000; Tieton, 30,000, cost \$1,500,000; Napato, 120,000, cost \$1,500,000. The Okanogan will water 8000 acres at a cost of \$500,000. Other projects contemplated will add 400,000 acres to that State's crop-producing area.

Government projects in Idaho are the Minedoka, 160,000 acres, costing \$4,000,000, and the Payette-Boise, 200,000 acres, completed at a cost of \$3,000,000. The latter covers the largest single tract under irrigation on the continent at the present time. Oregon has the Umatilla, 18,000 acres, costing \$1,100,000, and the Klamath, extending into California, 120,000 acres, costing \$3,600,000.

The projects in Montana are the Huntley, 33,000 acres, costing \$900,000; the Sun river, 16,000 acres, cost \$500,000, and the Milk river, including the Saint Mary, 30,000 acres, costing \$1,200,000. The Lower Yellowstone project, 56,000 acres, in Montana and North Dakota, will cost \$2,700,000. The Black-foot will water 37,000 acres in Montana, where will also be built the Flathead, 130,000 acres, and Fort Peck, 75,000 acres.

Salt river project in Arizona will water 200,000 acres, while the Yuma in California and Arizona will care for 100,000. Other projects are the Uncompahgre, Colorado, 150,000 acres; Garden City, Kansas, 8000; North Platte, Wyoming and Nebraska, 110,000; Truckee-Carson, Nevada, 200,000; Hondo, Colorado, and Rio Grande, New Mexico, 45,000; Buford-Trenton, North Dakota, 40,000; Belle Fourche, South Dakota, 100,000; Shoshone, Wyoming, 100,000, and Strawberry valley, Utah, 35,000.

Several millions of acres of lands will also be covered in Montana, California, Washington, Colorado, Arizona, Idaho, Texas, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Wyoming, and Oregon as soon as the funds are available.

More than 10,000,000 acres of lands are under private plants in various States where plans are now under way to put 5,000,000 acres under the ditch during the next three years. If these projects are carried out, the Horse Heaven country, in Washington, will contain a single tract of 600,000 acres, watered at a cost of \$15,000,000. The Canadian Pacific project in the Bow river valley, east of Calgary, Alberta, upon which work started in 1904, will cover 3,000,000 acres at a cost of \$5,000,000, making it the largest single tract on the continent.

MUCH MISINFORMATION.

Senator Foster, in his indictment of Hawaii, contends that the United States "has founded a colony of Asiatics there instead of an American colony."

The truth is that Americanism is as supreme in the politics, the business, the social organization, the ownership and control of agriculture and in the spirit of Hawaii as it is in Connecticut. The Asiatics only count as denizens.

Senator Foster holds that "their agricultural lands have been opened up to Orientals."

On the contrary, the law forbids. The lands are mainly held by American citizens, who are operating them on a tremendous scale; and there is plenty of land for more American citizens whom it is hoped both to import and to rear. "No white race is taking the place of the vanishing Hawaiian people. No American citizens are there to add to the wealth and prosperity of our country in time of peace, or to defend our country's flag in time of war."

"May our soul be the sacrifice," said Muley Effandi to the Caliph, "but this is bosh." Instead of no American citizens being in Hawaii there are enough to cast about 14,000 votes.

"Should the rude alarm of war be sounded over our land and the President of the United States issue his proclamation for volunteers to defend the country's honor and to uphold our nation's flag, not a battalion of American soldiers could be mustered in those far-off possessions."

In proportion to its size and population, the American colony here in 1861-65 sent a larger percentage of its number to the Civil War than did some Western Territories. One recruit attained to general rank. At present Hawaii has one regiment of the National Guard and could supply four if it felt the pressure of necessity.

"Mr. President, this policy and its disastrous results ought to bring to reflecting people a realization of the consequences of such ill-advised legislation and mistaken policy."

"The history of the development of cane culture in these tropical islands indisputably establishes the fact that they are susceptible of unlimited production; that the beneficiaries of such development are a few exploiters; that labor is abundant and cheap; that the white man can never colonize them, and that the system produces but two classes, the very rich and the very poor, or the master and the serf."

So much for Senator Foster. He is speaking of tendencies which, so far as Hawaii is concerned, are passing. The ownership of cane is not in the hands of a "few exploiters," but is widely divided among shareholders; European field labor is in process of being domiciled so as to add to the white middle class; and the relation of master and serf, though still existent, is giving ground before diversified agriculture and the slow but steady influx of white home-steaders.

Having crossed the English channel in an aeroplane, Louis Bleriot is the lion of the hour in London. Zeppelin, it appears, is not the only aviator, and who knows but that Bleriot, if he tried, could cross the North Sea. The incident has evidently done something to rouse the drooping spirits of the British.

If it is not a hard-and-fast rule of the War Department to name forts and camps after American generals, the authorities might well consider the propriety of retaining native names here, where they are euphonious. How much better Camp Leilehua or even Leilehua Barracks sounds than "Schofield Barracks." For the Gibraltar of which Fort Ruger forms a part, the general name of Leahi might be preserved. Indeed, wherever we have a battery a more suitable or at least more suggestive and musical name could be had from the soil than the one now in use. The subject has been brought up by military and civilian critics and was lately called to the notice of this paper by Wm. G. Irwin, whose interest in preserving Hawaiian names for Hawaiian localities has always been noteworthy.

It is not at all unlikely that the west coast of South America will receive a great deal of Japanese immigration. The need of efficient and cheap labor there in the mining, lumber and agricultural districts has already attracted Japanese who, cut off from Australia, unwelcome in Canada and the United States and, as would appear, not enthusiastic over life in cold and half-sterile Manchuria, find in South America their best chance of getting on in the world. The Japanese steamers now in the South American emigrant trade will, it is believed, be supplemented by many more in the next few years unless the South American republics also have a Japanese scare.

Little has been heard from Mr. Roosevelt lately, who has had ample time to reach the lake country where sport is good and telegraph stations few. He is now where the hottest of hot weather is being experienced and will be lucky to keep well. Indeed, the equatorial fever seems to be his deadliest foe, as no four-footed enemy appears to be able to catch him off his guard.

It is like a voice from ancient tombs to hear that a daughter of President Zachary Taylor has just died. The average man who tries to tell when Taylor was in the White House would have to call up the public library.

The strike policy seems to be to let the men go to work on the other islands, leaving the vacant places here to be supplied by European and Hawaiian labor—an arrangement Honolulu will have no cause to regret.

PIONEER MILL CLOSES DOWN

(Special Correspondence.)
LAHAINA, July 24.—The Pioneer mill closed down last Thursday night at 6 o'clock after grinding 27,400 tons of sugar this season.

Engineer Waldeyer is cutting tunnels for another ditch.
Manager Weinheimer is popular with the school children, and thirty-seven are spending their vacation working on the plantation.

Mr. Weinheimer is preparing forty acres of land for the Lahainaluna students to cultivate cane next year.

Personal Mention.

Three of the Lahainaluna teachers have walked around Maui and climbed Haleakala.

Mrs. Burt and daughter are visiting Madam Pele.

Messrs. Roberts and Wilson of Lahainaluna are spending a week at the volcano.

Miss MacDonald of the Normal School is visiting at Lahainaluna.

Judge McKay and Mrs. McKay are staying with Mr. and Mrs. Waldeyer, old friends.

Father Manrus has just returned from Wailuku after spending a week in charge of the mission there while Father Maximine was over on Molokai.

Postmaster Waul is visiting his little daughter in Honolulu.

ATCHERLEY APPEALS FOR TRIAL BY JURY

Dr. Atcherley has made a new move in his fight to escape the insane asylum. Yesterday afternoon attorney Harrison, who is defending the paranoiac doctor, served notice on the County Attorney that he would move before Judge Robinson at 9:30 this morning for a trial by jury.

Dr. Atcherley escaped on a former occasion being sent to the asylum through appealing his case to a jury, and it is evident that he hopes to be equally successful again, if he can obtain the right of jury trial. In case such right is denied by the Circuit Judge, the doctor will in all probability appeal the question to the Supreme Court.

The new Lunacy Law passed by the recent Legislature was intended to eliminate the trial by jury of persons accused of insanity, but Atcherley holds the law to be unconstitutional on that point, and will try to have the courts uphold him in his contention.

VALUABLE WATER IS FOUND ON WAIKAE

Hawaii Herald.—Mr. C. C. Kennedy, manager of Waikae plantation, is reported to have struck the equivalent of a small gold mine on the company's property. Above some land that is being cleared by Japanese for cane planting Mr. Kennedy found two underground rivers, or large streams of water running into caves. They are some little distance apart and at an elevation of some 1500 or 1600 feet, but it is believed they will furnish water enough, even in a very dry season, to supply two large dunes for fluming cane. It is thought perhaps that these two new streams may be branches from the same stream that supplies the springs near the mill.

There are about 500 acres of new land being cleared on Waikae that should be ready to harvest in a couple of years from now, and an additional 300 acres that should be cropped in about a year's time. It is said that Mr. Kennedy had in contemplation the construction of a light winding railroad for bringing this cane from its high elevation down to the mill's present track, but it is quite possible that the new flow of water recently discovered will be ample to carry the cane to the track without the necessity of incurring the more heavy expense of railroad construction.

Ten Dollars for Slap.

John Kalawa was assessed \$10 for slapping a Chinese storekeeper. Kalawa was charged with chasing a man through the store belonging to the son of the floury kingdom and with having slapped the storekeeper when the latter objected to the proceedings.

MOTORISTS MAY HAVE A SAY

The motor car enthusiasts of Honolulu will have an opportunity to express themselves in regard to the proposed new speed ordinance tonight. Chairman Quinn of the committee on roads of the Board of Supervisors announced last night that a mass meeting had been called to allow all citizens interested to present their views before the board.

"We want this traffic ordinance right," said Quinn last evening, "and we want to hear from the citizens of Honolulu. If there is any objection to the proposed law as it now stands, we want the necessary changes made before it is too late. Let those who object to the proposed ordinance come and make public their objections, or else forever hold their peace."

OLD SUIT REVIVED AFTER THREE YEARS

If the Territory wins the suit which was instituted by the Attorney General's department back in 1906 and, after having been allowed to slumber for three years, was revived yesterday by a motion filed by Deputy Attorney General Andrews, the Territory will be in a position, if it wishes, to order a part of the Moana Hotel and one of its cottages torn down as constituting a nuisance in that they obstruct the right of way from Aiea to the seashore. Whether any such radical course would be allowed in the event of the Territory winning the suit is a question, though the probabilities are that the matter would be compromised in some way, probably through the granting of another right of way.

The matter was first brought up in 1904 when Lorin Andrews was Attorney General of the Territory, though the suit was not filed until after he had resigned and his place had been taken by E. C. Peters. Back a good many years ago the outlet from Governor Cleghorn's place to the seashore crossed Waikiki at a point a little above the present site of the Moana Hotel. According to the contention of the Attorney General's department, Frank Hustace and W. C. Peacock closed up the road, and took possession of the land, each giving the other a quit claim deed to half of it. This was in 1903. Hustace built a house on the land, now commonly known as the old Hustace place, which has since been sold to the Territorial Hotel Company and is now used as an adjunct of the Moana Hotel.

In 1906 the Territory filed suit to abate a nuisance and have the obstructing fences and building torn down. The defendants to the suit were Nellie E. Hustace, Frank Hustace, her husband, Territorial Hotel Company, Ltd., Alexander Young, trustee; Bathsheba M. Allen and Mark P. Robinson, trustees of the estate of S. C. Allen.

For some reason, probably because it was hoped that a compromise might be arrived at, the suit was never pressed. But the return of Lorin Andrews to the Attorney General's office has brought it to mind again, and yesterday notice was filed on the attorneys for the defendants to appear on Wednesday in court to have the demurrer which was filed long ago set down for hearing.

JAPANESE CONSULAR OFFICERS HONORED

K. Abe, retiring Japanese Elevé Consul, who sails on the Alameda Wednesday for San Francisco, where he has been ordered by his government, was tendered a farewell banquet by the Japanese merchants of this city at the Mochizuki Club last night. Consul-General Uyeno was among the invited guests, while President Yonekura of the Japanese Merchants' Association acted as presiding officer. All the speakers made complimentary references to Elevé Consul Abe and wished him much success in his new post. Elevé Consul Ida, who succeeds Abe at the local Consulate General, was also a guest of honor.